

Airtel

3/22/76

To: SAC, Detroit REC-34 EX-116
From: Director, FBI 1/1 1-711-1 1 - Mr. McGirl

UNSUB;
RONALD, REAGAN -
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE -
VICTIM
[REDACTED] - COMPLAINANT
CR - ELECTION LAWS

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Enclosed are 2 copies of a letter and its envelope
from [REDACTED] Branch, Michigan.

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Upon receipt, furnish a copy of complainant's letter to local United States Secret Service (USSS) Office and if they advise they are going to interview the complainant, obtain a copy of their interview of the complainant and SULHM disseminating a copy to the local United States Attorney's Office.

If USSS indicates they are not going to interview the complainant, contact [REDACTED] acknowledge receipt of her letter, and obtain full details regarding the alleged plot to kill Ronald Reagan. After interviewing the complainant, present facts to the United States Attorney for his views as to what, if any, investigation appears warranted and conduct investigation requested unless the request appears questionable.

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SULHM within 10 days upon receipt of this communication setting forth details of complainant's interview, United States Attorney's views, and any investigation conducted at the request of the United States Attorney.

Bufiles do not reflect any information identifiable

Enclosures - 2

JTM:nlc
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO. . .

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Teleph. 55 APR 1 1976 MAIN ROOM
Director Secy

TELETYPE UNIT

GPO 951-546

Airtel to SAC, Detroit
RE: UNSUB RONALD REAGAN

with [redacted]

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Copy of complainant's letter has been furnished
to the USSS, Washington, D. C.

NOTE: Correspondent submitted a letter dated 3/15/76, to
the Bureau, wherein she alleges that an attempt will be
made by an unknown individual to kill Ronald Reagan on
or about the 4th of July, 1976.

This airtel is requesting Detroit to furnish
a copy of the correspondent's letter to USSS and to insure
that the correspondent is interviewed for details re the
above alleged plot, by USSS or the Bureau and following the
interview to present facts to the United States Attorney
for an opinion.

Bufiles negative re correspondent.

A copy of the correspondent's letter being
furnished to USSS, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
General Crimes Section
FROM : Director, FBI

DATE: **March 22, 1976**

ATTN: **MR. REYNOLDS**

SUBJECT: **UNSUB:
RONALD REAGAN -
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE -
VICTIM**

[REDACTED] - COMPLAINANT

CR - ELECTION LAWS

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Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent complainant's letter
dated March 15, 1976 at BRANCH, MICHIGAN.

- A. This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.
- B. The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.
- C. The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.
- D. Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.
- E. Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.
- F. This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.
- G. This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.
- H. This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 1

NOTE: Copy of [REDACTED] letter being furnished to USSS,
Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] will be interviewed by USSS or
FBI for details re her complaint and results will be submitted
to United States Department of Justice along with views of
local United States Attorney.

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[REDACTED]

BRANCH MT 49402



March 15, 1976

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FBI.

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to tell you that Mr. Ronald Reagan, the presidential candidate may be killed on or about the water by a gun shot during fireworks it will look like an elderly woman did it but it will be a man dressed like a lady.

It is easier to tell then to write as I can't always find the right words to tell you about it. I think it will happen on or about the fourth of July, 1976

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Thompson

[REDACTED]

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MAP 15-1976
30

EX-111

REC-34

23 MAR 18 1976

SEARCHED

S.I.
800
DE SE
P 210005 SEP 76
FM SEATTLE (44-NEW)
TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY
BT
CLEAR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 21 1976

TELETYPE

R. Johnson
CC: M. Johnson

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Fin. & Admin.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Rec. Mgmt.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Secy	_____

UNSUBS (4); THREAT AGAINST ~~JIMMY CARTER AND RONALD REAGAN~~ - Calif.
VICTIMS, CR. - FEDERALLY PROTECTED ACTIVITIES.

RE SEATTLE TELEPHONE CALL TO SA DAVID KELLY, DIVISION 6,
FBIHQ, SEPTEMBER 19, 1976.

ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1976,

[REDACTED] WASHINGTON, ADVISED HE BELIEVED

FOUR MEN WERE PLOTTING TO ASSASSINATE EITHER JIMMY CARTER
OR RONALD REAGAN OR BOTH. HE EXPLAINED THAT IN JUNE, 1976,
HE WENT TO A RESIDENCE AT [REDACTED] CONCORD, CALIFORNIA WHERE
HE MET WITH [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED] (PHONETIC), AS [REDACTED] WAS KEEPING A REVOLVER FOR HIM.
THE RESIDENCE WAS THAT OF [REDACTED] GIRLFRIEND, NAME UNKNOWN.
[REDACTED] TOLD HIM HIS GUN WAS IN [REDACTED] CAR AND WHEN HE [REDACTED]

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9/21/76 SE Relief Supervisor Tom Martin attempted to contact USA, DC + finish
info contained herein to SRF Div as they are oo. withm SRF
+ Bureau

Relayed to USSS

30-9-21-76
MAY 21 1976 337
NOV 17 1976 BZK

Ref'd to CRIM. DIV.
070-F 1000 AM 9/21/76 1000 AM 9/21/76
JSG/jet XEROX

SEP 30 1976

62-109276-
UNREC COPY FILED

PAGE TWO SE 44-NEW CLEAR.

WENT TO RETRIEVE IT, HE DISCOVERED "DEATH FILES" ON BOTH VICTIMS. HE EXPLAINED THAT THESE FILES WERE IN A BRIEFCASE WHICH HE INADVERTENTLY KNOCKED OPEN AND THAT CONTAINED CLOSE-UP PHOTOGRAPHS, HABITS, AND ADDRESSES OF BOTH VICTIMS WHICH LEAD HIM TO BELIEVE THAT THESE WERE "DEATH FILES." HE ADDED THAT ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE "KILLERS" ACTUALLY TOLD HIM THEY WERE PLANNING TO ASSASSINATE VICTIMS, HE, [REDACTED] KNEW THEM TO BE "HIT MEN."

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HE CLAIMED THEY WERE FREE LANCE CONTRACT KILLERS AS WELL AS EMPLOYED BY ORGANIZED CRIME AND THAT THEY WERE ALSO NARCOTIC "USERS AND PUSHERS."

O/S

HE STATED THAT HE WAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, [REDACTED]

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HE WAS PLACED IN MARTINEZ COUNTY HOSPITAL UNDER SHERIFF'S GUARD.

HE ATTEMPTED TO TELL BOTH THE CONCORD POLICE AND MARTINEZ SHERIFF'S OFFICE OF THE ABOVE BUT THEY WOULD NOT LISTEN TO HIM.

[REDACTED] CLAIMED THE FOUR "KILLERS" HAD KILLED THREE "JUNKIE SNITCHES" BETWEEN CHRISTMAS, 1975 AND MID-FEBRUARY, 1976. ONE WAS KILLED AT ANTIOCH, CALIFORNIA AND DROPPED OFF THE ANTIOCH BRIDGE; ONE WAS KILLED AT AND DUMPED INTO HALF MOON BAY, SOUTH OF

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PAGE THREE SE 44-NEW CLEAR

SAN FRANCISCO : AND THE OTHER WAS KILLED AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
AND BURIED IN THE NORTONVILLE MINES. HE CLAIMED HE LEARNED
OF THESE KILLINGS BOTH THROUGH THE "GRAPEVINE" AND ALSO [REDACTED]
"BRAGGED" ABOUT THE KILLINGS WHEN HE WAS HIGH ON DRUGS.

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HE SAID THE KILLERS LIVE SOMEWHERE IN TIJUANA, NEW MEXICO,
AND ONLY TRAVEL TO SAN FRANCISCO WHEN HIRED TO KILL SOMEONE
OR TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS.

O/S [REDACTED] SAID HE WOULD LEAD THE FBI TO THE BODIES OF THE
JUNKIE SNITCHES IN ORDER TO GET THE "KILLERS" BEFORE THEY
GOT HIM.

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HE CLAIMED HE COULD LOCATE THE BODIES FROM WHAT
[REDACTED] TOLD HIM.

[REDACTED] WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY ARREST INFORMATION
CONCERNING ANY OF THE "KILLERS" EXCEPTING [REDACTED] WHO HE
CLAIMED WAS [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] HE SAID
SAN FRANCISCO U.S. MARSHAL [REDACTED] WAS A FORMER
[REDACTED] POLICE OFFICER WHO COULD VERIFY
[REDACTED] EXISTENCE : HOWEVER, HE KNEW OF NO ONE
WHO COULD VERIFY ANY OF THE OTHERS AS CRIMINALS OR EVEN EXISTING.

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HE DESCRIBED THE "KILLERS" AS FOLLOWS :

[REDACTED]

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PAGE FOUR SE 44-NEW CLEAR

POUNDS. LONG BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHITE MALES, 32-35, 5'10", 130

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POUNDS, REDDISH BROWN HAIR, COLOR OF EYES UNKNOWN. ONE OF

THE BROTHERS HAS A SCAR OVER HIS EYE; [REDACTED]

MALE, 37, 5'8"-5'9", 165 POUNDS, LIGHT BROWN HAIR,
COLOR OF EYES UNKNOWN. [REDACTED] B. APPROX. 1939

Calif.
N.M.

[REDACTED] IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: WHITE MALE. [REDACTED]

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O/S

[REDACTED] 5'10", 165 POUNDS, BLONDE HAIR,

BLUE EYES [REDACTED]

WIFE [REDACTED]

RESIDES

WITH [REDACTED]

ADDRESS UNKNOWN, [REDACTED]

DD FORM 1970 0910-1000

SEATTLE INDICES NEGATIVE CONCERNING [REDACTED] AND OTHERS.

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SPECIAL AGENT HAYNES, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, SEATTLE,
ADVISED, SEPTEMBER 19, 1976, BY SPECIAL AGENT WILLIAM D.
GORE.

NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN UACB.

BT

#

People's Park— 270'x450' of Confrontation

By WINTHROP GRIFFITH

BERKELEY, Calif.

THE young National Guard lieutenant was frustrated. He sat in a jeep, fingered the stock of a rifle lying loosely on his lap and watched the thousands of young men and women—most of them tense but smiling—march toward People's Park, a few blocks away.

"I was in Watts, in '65," he said. "There, we knew what to do. We were fighting rage and arson. My unit knew how to handle people who were tossing Molotov cocktails."

"But this is tougher. They keep offering flowers to my men. How in hell do you fight a flower?"

Not all of the advocates of People's Park—the latest cause which has tormented this city and the University of California in its midst—have relied on smiles and flowers. Some have vented hate, thrown bricks and screamed for violence and destruction. And not all of the law-enforcement officers stationed here have been as perplexed about the appropriate response. Some have used clubs, bayonets, shotguns and various form of gas. During two violent weeks last month, one man was killed, another blinded; about 200 persons were injured, 920 were arrested and tens of thousands of Californians were provoked to passionate contempt for "those damned kids" or "the pig police."

WHAT is People's Park?

FACT: It is a 270-foot by 450-foot plot of land owned by the University of California, but four blocks from the campus and in the middle of a neighborhood jammed with old homes, high-rise apartment buildings and small shops.

ISSUE: It is a bit of open space on which the local community of nonstudent, social dropouts planted sod, flowers, trees and themselves—and then were fenced out by the university and fought off by police.

WINTHROP GRIFFITH is a California freelance writer, currently at work on a book about the changing American political scene.

56 JUL 18 1969

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DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The Washington Post
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

7-9-1969
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 17 1969

SYMBOL: It is part of the accelerating conflict between the tightly structured and self-proclaimed "rational" institutions of society and the unordered and yearning youth of the nation.

There are dozens of conflicting definitions of People's Park.

Gov. Ronald Reagan calls it "an excuse for riots."

Berkeley's Mayor Wallace Johnson calls it "a diabolically clever idea by that motley bunch of Bohemians and hippies."

The university's Chancellor Roger W. Heyns calls it "a ploy to create a new confrontation between students and the university."

Art Goldberg, a veteran Berkeley radical who dates back to the Free Speech Movement (F.S.M.) of 1964, calls it "the beginning of resistance."

A professor of U.C.'s College of Environmental Design calls it "a beautiful example of a spontaneous, community effort to improve its ecology."

A straight student (an earnest girl of emotional voice and rational argument) calls it "just a place where people can—in this world of cement and asphalt—see the stars, sing, talk and watch children play."

One of Berkeley's "street people" (a gentle, bearded, pot-smoking man of 24) calls it "a bit of earth, where I planted a little tree—it beat—and got a blister doing it and just sort of liked it, man."

ABRIEF chronology is necessary to understand the origins of the People's Park conflict.

1956: The University of California's Board of Regents authorized—but did not then finance—a land acquisition program which included the nearly 3-acre parcel. The plan was publicized and—university officials admitted later—the area "deteriorated" over the years because there was no incentive for owners to improve their property. Many of Berkeley's 110,000 residents—normally suspicious of the ~~bureaucrat~~ giant that dominates their town

were antagonized by the university's land-acquisition program. "We were crowded enough already without that octopus sucking up more space," one citizen complained.

June, 1957: Chancellor Heyns urged the Regents to buy the parcel, as part of a long-range plan in which it would be used first as a "playing field" for intramural soccer, softball and other sports and ultimately (in the late nineteen seventies) for student housing. The Regents agreed, and paid a total of \$1.3-million to buy the land.

Spring, 1968: University contractors cleared the ~~land~~ with wrecking balls and bulldozers, to the annoyance of students living in the old

brown-skinned roof houses, who now had to find new rooms in the middle of the ~~area~~ academic quarter.

1968-69: The university could not find the money for construction of a playing field on the land. The parcel remained vacant for a full year. It became—without objection from the university—an unauthorized, unattended, muddy (or dusty) parking lot for nearby residents. Last year, the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Student Housing and Environment recommended that the lot be turned over to Berkeley's street people to take the pressure off a "tense and crowded Telegraph Avenue."

TELEGRAPH AVENUE is a narrow street which dead-ends at the campus after running through the heart of Berkeley's commercial and older residential areas. Ten years ago, the five blocks of Telegraph Avenue near the campus contained a strip of profitable clothing stores, restaurants and other businesses catering to "silent generation" students and elderly residents of the neighborhood. Today the avenue teems with displaced hippies, aging beatniks, teen-age runaways, Black Panthers, white Marxists and—in the majority—young men and women who are simply seeking a new "life style" free of "the hypocrisies of affluent America."

Their exotic community nudges against the backs of student dormitories and the modest homes of retired and working-class residents. The city of Berkeley is known nationally as the home of the university or as a dateline for stories of student rebellion, but it is also part of a sprawling urban area across the bay from San Francisco and it contains all the pressures and conflicts of any major American city—economic, racial and environmental.

Berkeley's citizens often are split on what are usually described as liberal vs. conservative issues, but would more aptly be called conflicts between those who want change and those who feel threatened by it. A major part of Berkeley's population regards the community around Telegraph Avenue as a magnet

for "undesirables" and is aghast at the lurid rumors of the "goings on" among the area's street people.

The first encounter with Telegraph Avenue's street people can be shocking to a puritanical eye and ear. Four-letter words are casually scattered through their conversation. A raw sexuality pervades the way they walk and move. Emotions are unleashed; the sounds of hate, joy and love mingle with the throbbing rhythms of the music which blares from the coffee houses and record stores.

But most of these ~~street~~ people cannot be labeled with the critical or derisive clichés of the established middle class. They are not students—at the moment, at least—but they tend to be well-educated, bright, articulate and extraordinarily rational—despite all their emphasis on “feeling . . . touching . . . the senses.” Most of them are totally negative toward “this corrupt and rotten society and system”—but they can also become positively eloquent about the life and world of “love, kindness and beauty” which they seek to build. A few of them steal and some of them live off allowances from permissive parents, but most of them work at odd jobs (clerking in the Post Office, selling newspapers) to pay their way. Their clothing is often garish and their hair shaggy, but most of them are clean and none of the hundreds I sat with “smelled.”

A very young National Guard man, one of 2,000 called in after violence erupted over People’s Park, stood at the corner of Telegraph and Dwight Way, watched the scene and said with a mixture of shock and timid pleasure:

“I’m from Madera [a rural town in California’s central valley]. I’ve never seen anything like this in Madera. I don’t know what to make of it.”

Then, in a confiding whisper, he added: “You know, I just figured it out. Most of those gals don’t wear bras.”

MANY of the street people are neither hedonistic about their own lives nor hopeless about improving the world in which they live. Ten of them gathered in a workroom of the Red Square Dress Shop on the afternoon of April 15 to talk about the ~~vacant~~ plot ~~of land~~ a block away.

The 10 street people were leaderless and casual ~~at the beginning~~. They included a few ideological revolutionaries, always eager for a new cause to shake up and confront “the Establishment.” But most of them were just individuals who happened to live in and care about the ~~“commune”~~ and ~~“life style”~~ of the Telegraph Avenue area.

Mike Delacour had ~~joined~~ the meeting. He is 31. For “eight years and three days” he was a part of the straight world, working as a mechanical technician for General Dynamics, married and “spending 50 weeks of every year hoping to live happily for two weeks and then torpidly and unhappily driving around to visit national parks.” He is now divorced, long-haired and groping for “some way not just to change but to improve things, to create something beautiful and to feel that each of us has a part in the creation.”

Delacour, by most accounts, originated the idea for People’s Park, despite the boasting of some veteran Berkeley agitators that they came up with the idea as a gimmick for confrontation. He spelled out some of his random ideas at the April 15 meeting—most of them revolving around the hope of “making something nice and our own of the muddy lot”—and then the group scattered with a variety of self-assigned tasks.

Some of them hustled local garden-supply stores for donations of—or discounts on—sod, seedlings and tools. Some ran off to enlist the support of organized radical groups on and off campus. Some just spread the word among the street people: “Hey, let’s go get a blister on Sunday. Let’s make a park, a pretty park.”

Wendy Schlesinger was one of the first 10. She is 20, pretty, a former English teacher and a girl who speaks with a vocabulary almost equally devoted to four-letter words and such gentle concepts as “love . . . freedom . . . justice . . . beauty.” Wendy is both feminine and forceful; she moved out to raise money from merchants, other street people, older Berkeley liberals, unions and church leaders. She picked up most of the early money (less than \$2,000) needed to buy the sod and tools necessary to create the new park.

(When Wendy is asked why she gave up a promising teaching career and ~~why~~ split from the system and society, she shrugs, pauses ~~for a~~ ~~advice~~ time and then says: “I dunno. But I’m Jewish. I read the Diary of Anne Frank when I was 13. . . . Not me . . . not me.”)

One of the didactic ~~artists~~ ~~wrote~~ their message into The Berkeley Barb (a so-called underground newspaper devoted to protest and sex) of April 18. One of that edition’s columns called for the building of a park to be “a cultural, political, freak-out and rap center for the Western world.” The campus newspaper, The Daily Californian, also carried several stories urging students to support the park.

ON Sunday, April 20, about 100 street people moved onto the vacant lot with rolls of sod, saplings and flats of flower plants. During the next few days, others donated swings, slides and sandboxes, seeds and more saplings. Within a week, the phrase “People’s Park” prevailed in neighborhood discussions about the development; mothers and children came to sit or play during the day and the street people sang, smoked pot, ~~and~~ made noise at night.

At first, the university, Chancellor Heyns said, saw “no reason why the land could not be enjoyed by the community” until its construction of playing fields began. But a few days later, university officials reported that they had been “besieged” (58 complaints, none ever made public) by residents angry about the nighttime noise, that they feared the park was becoming an insurance risk as an “attractive nuisance,” and that they were “apprehensive” about the possessive attitude of the People’s Park developers.

The street people and many of the straight people of the neighborhood did, in fact, feel that People’s Park was theirs. More of them came in to work, breaking the hard soil, planting shrubs and more flowers, sitting, squatting and sleeping there.

The apprehensive university announced on April 30 that “plans to build a playing field are moving ahead” and added: “In fairness to those who have worked on the land, the disutility of any additional labor must be pointed out.”

The street people, many local residents and some students didn’t get the

They continued bombing, plowing and singing. On May 8, Heyns asked that the "park developers" form a "responsible group" with whom he could negotiate to "assure that further unauthorized development would be stopped."

Five days later, the chancellor issued a statement which began plaintively: "We have been presented a park which we hadn't planned or even asked for." He complained: "The individuals working on the land have refused to organize a responsible committee . . . and also have refused to stop further activity in the field."

Heyns, in his statement of May 13, then announced his solution:

"We will have to put up a fence to re-establish the conveniently forgotten fact that this field is indeed the university's, and to exclude unauthorized persons from the site. . . . The fence will give us time to plan and to consult. We tried to get this time some other way and failed — hence the fence."

The street people—instinctively averse to committees, plans, consultations and negotiations—had been slow to form a "responsible committee." They did form a People's Park Negotiating Committee on May 14—but by then Heyns had announced his intention to put up the fence, he had left town for a long-scheduled meeting of the National Science Foundation in Washington and the mood of many of the street people was "the fence."

Heyns has been accused of having shown permissiveness toward the park developers, then changing his mind. Associates say, however, that what looked like permissiveness is the Heyns style of operation: In earlier controversies he had been able to separate moderate students from the militant left by agreeing to limited demands within his province.

He himself says he could think of no alternative in the "necessity" to re-establish university possession of the land, and he emphasized that the decision to put up the fence was his own. He has denied charges that he was catering to the conservative

political attitude of Governor Reagan, but in discussing the role of Reagan and the Regents in the controversy he acknowledges that he was "pragmatic."

Once Heyns had decided to have the fence erected, other university officials consulted with campus police, who in turn notified the Berkeley police. It was decided to have squads from both departments present in sizable numbers. A "state of extreme emergency," proclaimed by Governor Reagan during a series of student strikes back in February, was still in effect, and so the Alameda County Sheriff, Frank Madigan, who functioned as the area's commander-in-chief under its provisions, was notified. He called out his deputies and police from several nearby cities.

At 4:45 on the morning of May 15, 250 policemen entered the park and scattered all but three of 70 street people sitting or sleeping around a bonfire (the three were arrested for trespassing). A work crew moved in to erect an 8-foot-high steel-mesh fence, which completely surrounded an empty People's Park by 11 A.M.

The word spread (Berkeley is given to "instant leafleting") and passions were aroused. By noon, 3,000 students and street people gathered in Sproul Plaza, where the campus and Telegraph Avenue meet. One speaker, outlining alternatives of action, said: "We could . . . go down and take the park." The crowd surged away from Sproul Plaza before he could finish, then moved down Telegraph Avenue toward the now fenced and guarded People's Park.

THAT was the beginning of "Bloody Thursday." No one is sure how the violence started or is positive about the sequence of provocation: a demonstrator turning on a fire hydrant, a policeman throwing a canister of tear gas, a young man tossing a brick from a roof, another policeman firing a shotgun.

But by the end of the afternoon, the battle was furious and official: James Rector, 25, was mortally wounded by buckshot as he stood on a

roof above Telegraph Avenue. Alan Blanchard, assistant manager of the Telegraph Repertory Theater, was blinded by a shotgun blast; one policeman was stabbed, 63 other men and women were treated for injuries at hospitals, and Governor Reagan imposed a curfew.

During the next several days, Reagan sent in 2,000 National Guard troops (at the request of Sheriff Madigan), helicopters hovered over the city bullhollering orders for demonstrators to disperse, several hundred more students and street people were arrested and the neighborhood and campus took on all the appearance of a militarily occupied war zone.

The sod, flowers and saplings in the fenced People's Park wilted and the swings and slides were shoved aside as National Guard men occupied the lot. During marches and other protests in the vicinity of the park, the guardsmen stood in a tight line just inside the fence, their rifles poised with bayonets unsheathed.

At other critical moments during the conflict, the tight but nervous formations of guardsmen blocked off the approaches to the park and the section of Telegraph Avenue near the campus, a few times behind coils of rusty barbed wire. Twice, they moved onto Sproul Plaza and adjacent areas of the campus itself, their bayoneted rifles tilted forward to disperse demonstrators.

The street people, most students and many Berkeley liberals were shocked by the impressions of what they called a "garrison state" ("It Has Happened Here!" proclaimed one poster in a dormitory window), but most of them were tolerant or even affectionate toward the young guardsmen. "The guys in the Guard are O.K.; they have no choice," said one radical student. "They're just victims of the system. If they don't join the Guard and go along with orders, they'll be sent to Vietnam."

But the People's Park advocates felt nothing but contempt for the "big pig police" and the individuals they collectively labeled "the blue

meaties"—officers of the Alameda County Sheriff's office. It was Sheriff Madigan who issued shotguns loaded with both bird shot and buckshot (.32-caliber pellets), because, he says, his men were pinned down by "missiles" thrown from rooftops. Capt. Glen Dyer of the sheriff's office, who commanded the action in the streets around Telegraph Avenue, says that he gave the orders to fire on the demonstrating students and street people after the shotguns were distributed.

"I fired the first shot," Dyer says. "It was well over their heads. It had an effect."

He was speaking of the pullback by demonstrators during the moment of the battle. But the ultimate effect was that deputy sheriffs and other police fired directly at the demonstrators. Rector was fatally wounded. Blanchard was blinded and a doctor in a local hospital was moved to say: "There are ways of solving disputes of this nature without killing people. Bird shot can penetrate the soft tissues of the body and sometimes damage the inner organs. Buckshot tears the body—all of it—apart. The indiscriminate use of shotguns is sheer insanity. Hasn't anyone here ever heard of fire hoses?"

During five years of turmoil, many Berkeley students and liberals have simmered with loathing for the forces of law and order. They were galvanized by police tactics during the People's Park battle. One student said: "For a long time, you think theoretically that the police overreacted to taunts and provocation, and you sort of excused them. But when you see blood—real, red, pulsing blood—pour out of a friend's face or gut, you get mad."

The rage broadened and intensified on Tuesday, May 20, primarily because of two traumatizing developments:

First, James Rector died of his wounds of five days before. (When Mayor Johnson had visited him in the hospital, Rector had said: "It was just one of those things.")

Second, a National Guard helicopter spewed gas on Sproul Plaza. The gas spread over the whole area, nauseated

ting and terrifying demonstrators, student bystanders, university employes and patients in Cowell Hospital. (Sheriff Madigan says that he ordered the National Guard to use the gas—not only a tear gas called CN, but a more powerful nausea gas called CS—but that he expected it would be centered and stable on one particular trouble spot. Besides, he adds: "We either had to use gas and shotguns or retreat and surrender the city to the mob.")

One young student, an engineering major and self-described as "a passive ~~and~~ apolitical guy," later reacted to Rector's death: "Oh, my God, a young man was dead. Just dead and finished. A life —gone. And all because the stupid people and the stupid system couldn't solve a silly little problem about a few feet of land."

A secretary of the university who was hit by the helicopter's gas as she came onto Sprout Plaza after lunch said later: "I heard the noise and then looked up and saw this olive-drab helicopter and the little white cloud under it. Then I felt sick, and fainted. Then I woke up and was frightened, and tried to run and fainted again.

"I've always been against the students who made so much trouble and those dirty, loud street people. But when I woke up the second time, this bearded guy was carrying me into the office. I was getting sick all over him, but he didn't seem to mind. He was so gentle."

Chancellor Heyn's tried to soothe the situation, in the only way he knew how: "It is important for each of us to resist the attempts that are being made to polarize the community. . . . Now, more than ever, we must remind ourselves that we are members of an institution committed to reason and that we bear a special responsibility to use civilized procedures for settling differences among us."

His words had little effect. But the death of Rector, the gas-spewing helicopter (which even law-enforcement officers admitted ~~later~~ was a "tactical mistake") and the whole frag-

ic ~~sit~~ can jolted the people of the city into a mood of restraint.

As HE violence diminished, but the polarization increased. What had begun as an off-campus project now commanded the support of most University of California students. Eighty-five per cent of the 14,969 students voting in a special referendum (a record turnout) approved the "preservation of the land currently known as People's Park as it was prior to May 12." And the argument by Heyns and Reagan that they had been "besieged" by complaints from neighborhood residents didn't hold water. The College of Environmental Design surveyed the residents of a 35-block area around People's Park and found that 81 per cent (of 610 who responded) did not consider the park a "nuisance" and wanted to see it leased temporarily for "community development."

On the other side, much of the California public was dismayed by the turmoil or angered by the threat to property rights posed by the People's Park movement. "It's very simple," a Berkeley Councilman said. "The university owns that land; those kids have no right to be on it." A local businessman spoke harshly: "I'm fed up. Business is bad. Those kids just ought to be rounded up and jailed." A housewife who lives on a pleasant hillside above Berkeley and the campus said: "I used to be a liberal, but I don't know what I am now. But I do think we've coddled the kids for too long." ~~California's politicians and legislators~~ have stampeded in their rush to crack down on what they call campus-agitators.

Governor Reagan's role in the People's Park battle has been more propagandistic than profound. His only formal action was to call out the National Guard. His contact with Chancellor Heyns was limited to one, tersely factual conversation during the conflict. He did make repeated statements publicly which sided with "law-enforcement officers" and against "the mob," and he denounced "unscrupulous characters" who so frightened

SOMETHING
WON'T
BE
THE
END

HERE is no dominant agitating leader, or even figure-head, for the People's Park movement; the street people and students resist the imposition of authority from any source, even from within their own ranks. But a significant role has been played by Art Goldberg, and he and his comments offer some insight into the complex nature and indefinite direction of the current student rebellion.

Goldberg is 27, a tall man with broad shoulders, moderately long hair and a clean-shaven, almost pudgy face. On the day I met him, he was wearing a bright red, smock-like shirt, faded blue jeans and worn tennis shoes. He loped from room to room in the university's student activities building with an animal energy bursting out in several directions at once ("Where are those leaflets for the rally? . . . Let's reset the margin on this pamphlet. . . . Who's taking care of the loudspeaker system for tomorrow?"). When he does pause to talk, his conversational voice is just this side of a shout. "I believe in mass democracy—and that's what People's Park is all about. I'm a Marxist, but culturally eclectic. There won't really be any democracy until the gap between rich and poor and class distinctions are ended.

"I was on the steering committee for the Free Speech Movement here in 1964. [He is the only major F.S.M. veteran prominent in the People's Park movement.] We were all alone on that issue, and couldn't get broad support. And it was totally...

issue. The university was like a monastery then. Today, the campus and the community are blending—particularly on the People's Park issue.

"The Free Speech Movement here was the first major disruption of an American campus. But the issue was somewhat abstract and civil-libertarian. We were really just pushing for the First Amendment and all that."

"People's Park is a new phenomenon. It's ~~spectre~~ and

it appeals to more people. And we are more political now than we were in 1984.

"Sometimes it's still tough to keep things going, though. Like right now, there's a sort of lull in the People's Park battle. A lot of people are simply afraid of getting shot. And final examinations pull away a lot of energy. But we have to keep at it."

"We're not threatening property owners. We're not going to take away a home-owner's back yard or tell him what kind of tree to plant on it. But we do think that property ought to be used by people. That vacant lot down there was just filled with cars and mud and mosquitoes.

"We're more radical now than we used to be, and we want to have an effect instead of just talking. And a lot of us want to start hitting the so-called urban problems. Like smog. We may go down to Los Angeles and sit in on that Freeway cloverleaf, or maybe march on a refinery that's spitting out too much pollution. A city should be for people, not cars, and it should be livable. We'd like to make Los Angeles livable.

"We'll go down there—and into other cities—and use any means necessary to have an effect. We'll use the same militant methods as we used on the campus to eliminate the problems of urban areas.

"We're in transition now on the question of violence. There's less emphasis now on the Gandhi-Martin Luther King kind of pacifism. Many more of the students now believe that revolution is the only way to change things and particularly after the clubbing by the cops here, many more students look upon violence and the gassing and shooting as a matter of self-defense."

Goldberg seemed to be thriving in the midst of the People's Park battle, and at times seemed almost elated over what he firmly concluded was "the beginning of resistance" to the system.

On another floor of the same building, the Associated Students' president, Charles Panner, was instead committed

He is softly and seems to be groping for some understanding after a year of steady turmoil and two weeks of horror at Berkeley. Palmer, who began his role in the battle as a self-described "moderate" on the People's Park Negotiating Committee and wound up by prompting a walkout of 400 graduates at U.C.'s commencement ceremonies with a fiery speech, is a young man transformed. His blue eyes are earnest; his Zapata-style moustache quivers when he speaks.

"It's true," he says. "There is a revolutionary attitude among the students now, and it's spreading. Things have gotten dirty. We've been learning that the nice methods don't work, don't have any real effect."

"I'm bitter now. I've changed. A year ago, I was just a liberal Democrat, working in campaigns for liberal Assemblymen and Congressmen. Now, I don't think the liberal institutions and politicians have any real commitment to justice and to help people."

"Heyns doesn't have any real commitment. And he's not an open man; he didn't really level with us or trust us when we tried to work with or negotiate with him."

"Most of the students are getting cynical about this society, its institutions and the governmental processes. We have no patience any more with the processes."

ACROSS the campus, in his comfortable third-floor office in Dwinelle Hall, Chancellor Heyns—handsome, natty and pipe-smoking—tried to rub the exhaustion from his eyes and paused for long thought before he spoke.

"Why did I put up the fence? There was no alternative. Even the concept of discussion was being questioned and foreclosed. They seem to be abandoning the process of decision-making. I think that process should be repaired, not destroyed.

"Some people think I should have publicly blasted the police and military for their tactics. But that's not my style. I worked ~~safely~~ and hard for restraint by the military. And

they're still here."

(Heyns has been widely blamed for the simplistic methods and violent tactics of law enforcement personnel during the controversy. In fact, he had no authority over the police or National Guard, did ~~work~~ diligently for police restraint and repeatedly called for the withdrawal of troops from the campus and ~~to~~ the use of firearms during the conflict.)

"This is a difficult place and a difficult time," Heyns went on. "We have a conservative state administration and a wave of conservatism in California. But here, we have a liberal town and community with a large number of radicals."

"The distinction of People's Park? Most of the past issues here have involved people who wanted to get into the system, to be a part of it. That was true—even with all the turmoil—of the Third World Liberation Front effort for a black-studies program.

"But now, many of the young don't want to be in the system. They want to be outside it. And many even want to destroy it."

"Unless universities are permitted by trustees and legislatures to take some risks to deal with the profound dissatisfaction of the young, we'll have continuing confrontation and debilitating fights. We'll be in a constant state of turmoil."

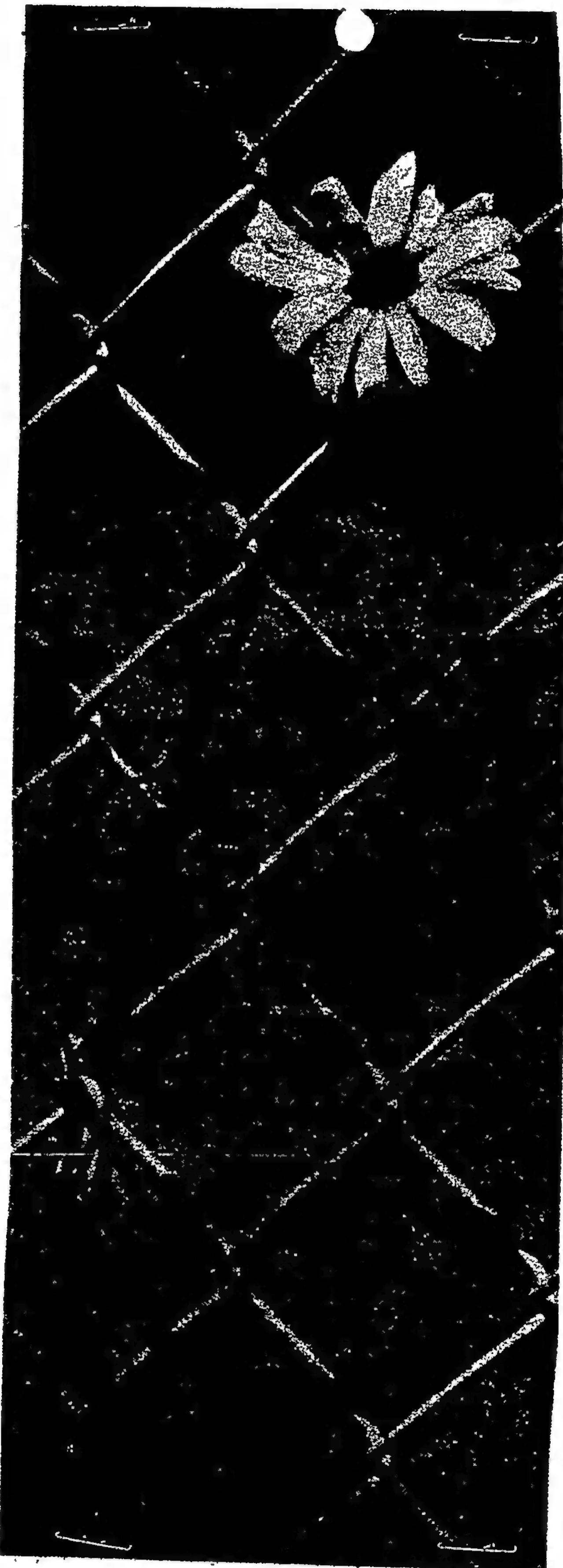
Heyns paused for a long, long time when asked his mood about the future. He fingered a steel pipe cleaner, gazed out the window at the solid gray buildings and neat rows of sycamores covering the campus and then finally answered: "I'm pessimistic."

THE People's Park conflict remains volatile. Governor Reagan continues to condemn "the mob" and what he calls "vacillating chancellors." The People's Park "squatters," he says, "were challenging the right of private ownership of land in this country." Chancellor Heyns worries about the "coming collision" of the summer and rumors about Reagan and the Regents firing him.

Goldberg, who hopes to finish a book (tentatively titled "The Diary of a Commie Jew Beatnik," he says), still holds press conferences and "tries to keep the resistance going." Charles Palmer is preparing (with some embarrassment) to enroll in Yale's Law School but hopes "they'll tear down that fence soon."

A week ago, the Regents voted 16 to 7 to expedite construction of student housing units on the land and refused to permit any sort of park on it. (Even Heyns was infuriated by the action.) The board's majority seems to hope that the "problem" of the People's Park will be buried under cement and asphalt.

It won't be. ■



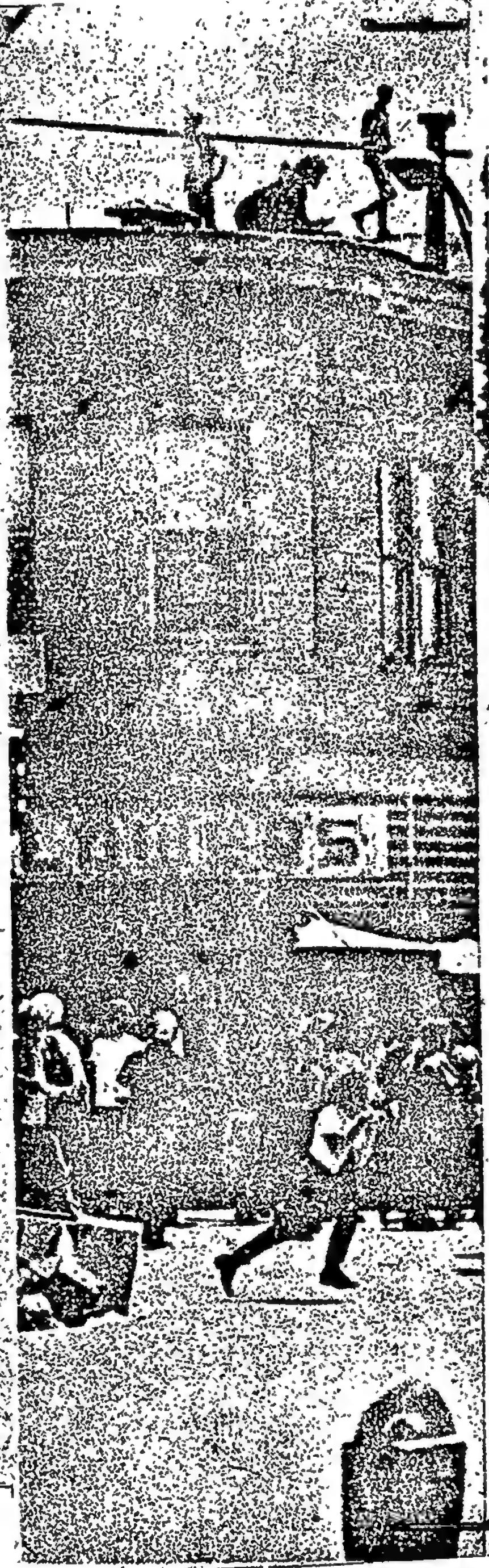
A flower and a fence—the fence that the University of California erected around People's Park—symbolize the forces in Berkeley's fiercest and bloodiest summer.



TO START A PARK — Berkeley "street people" last April convert an empty lot owned by the University of California.



IN THE PARK — She is typical of many who used the park. But neighborhood "straight people" — housewives and children — came.

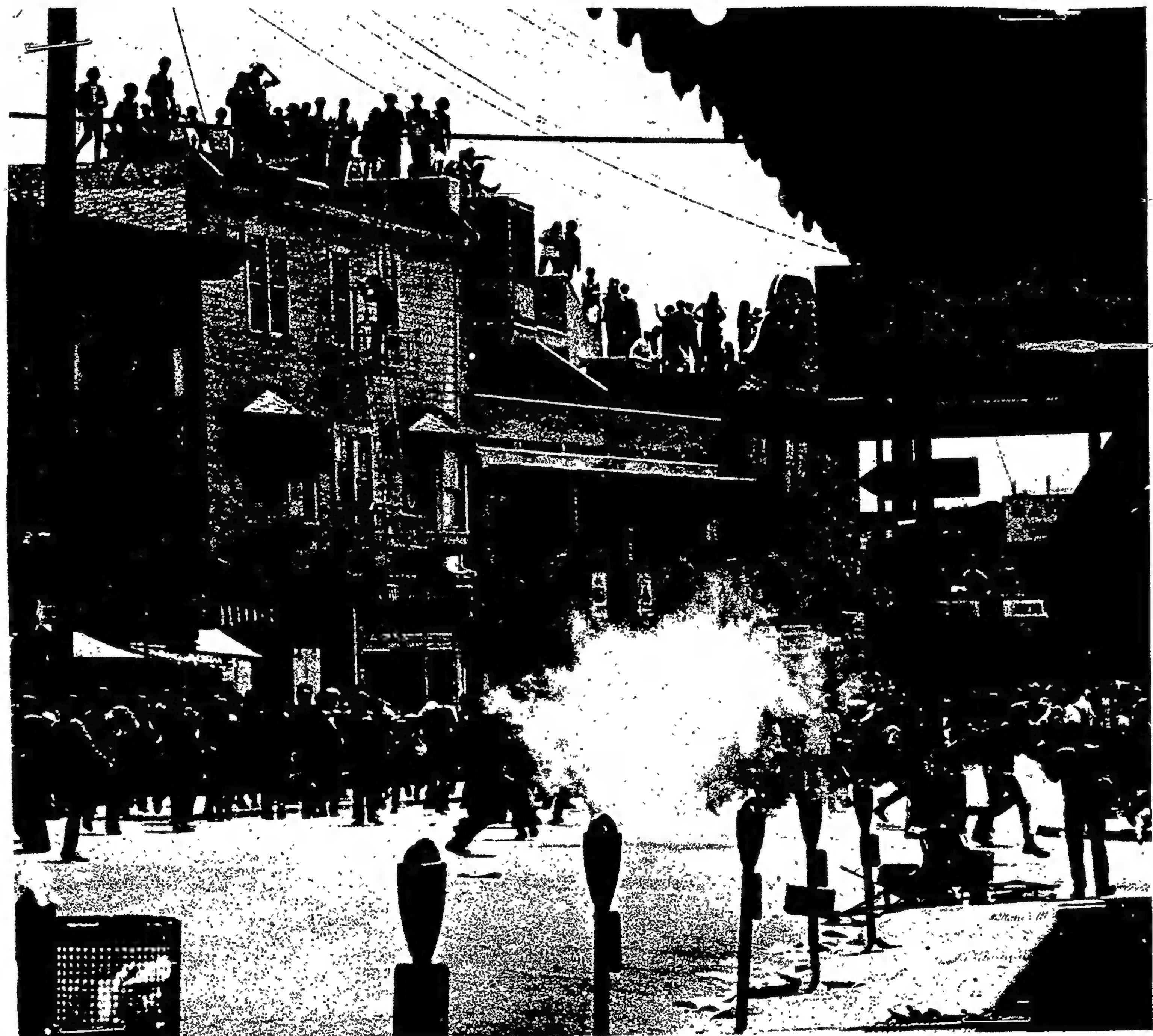




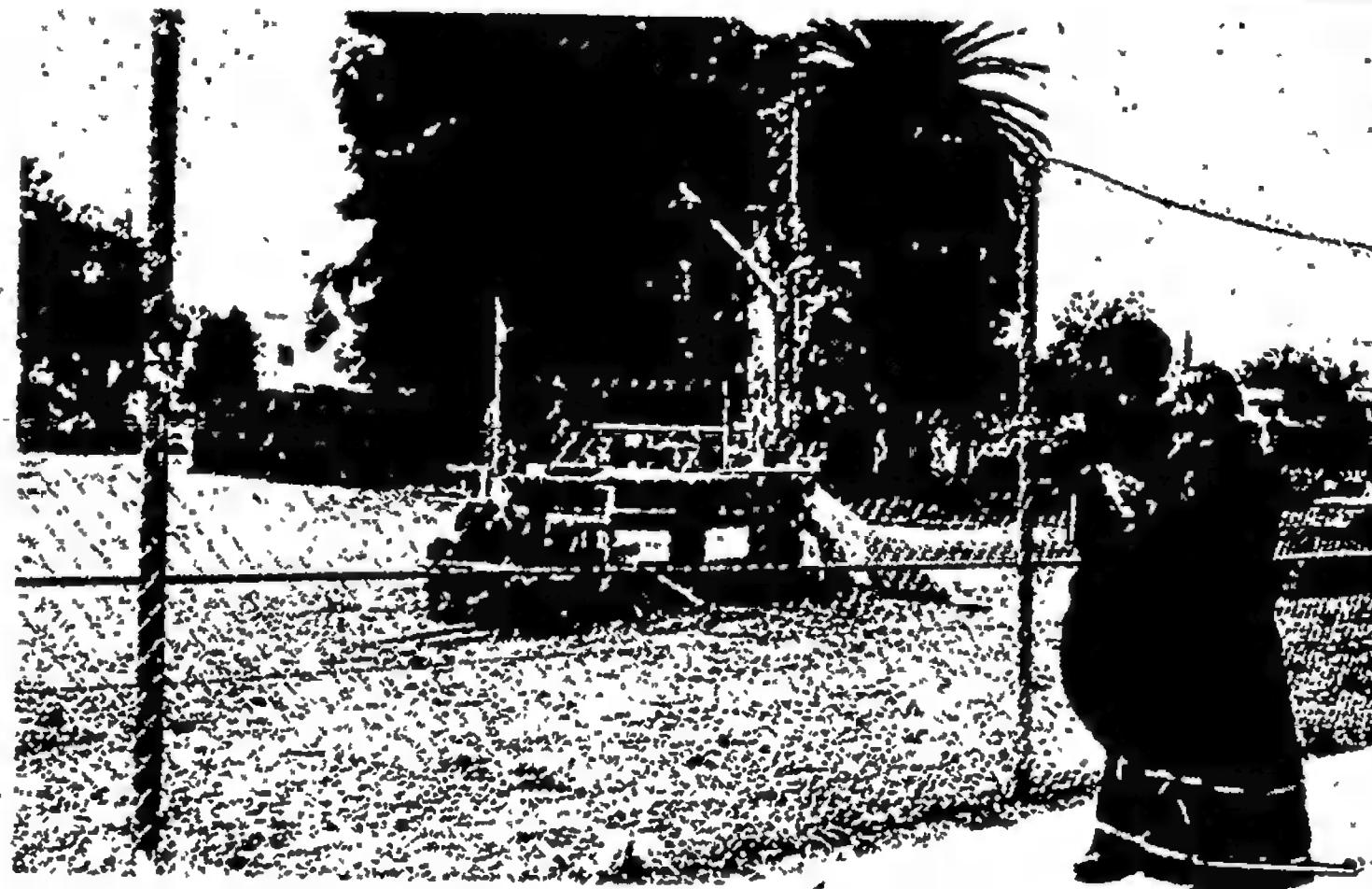
END OF A PARK—On May 15, the university erected this fence, closing the park. Next day, Governor Reagan called troops.

►
ROUNDUP—National Guard troops close in on anti-fence demonstrators. More than 900 were arrested in two weeks of violence.

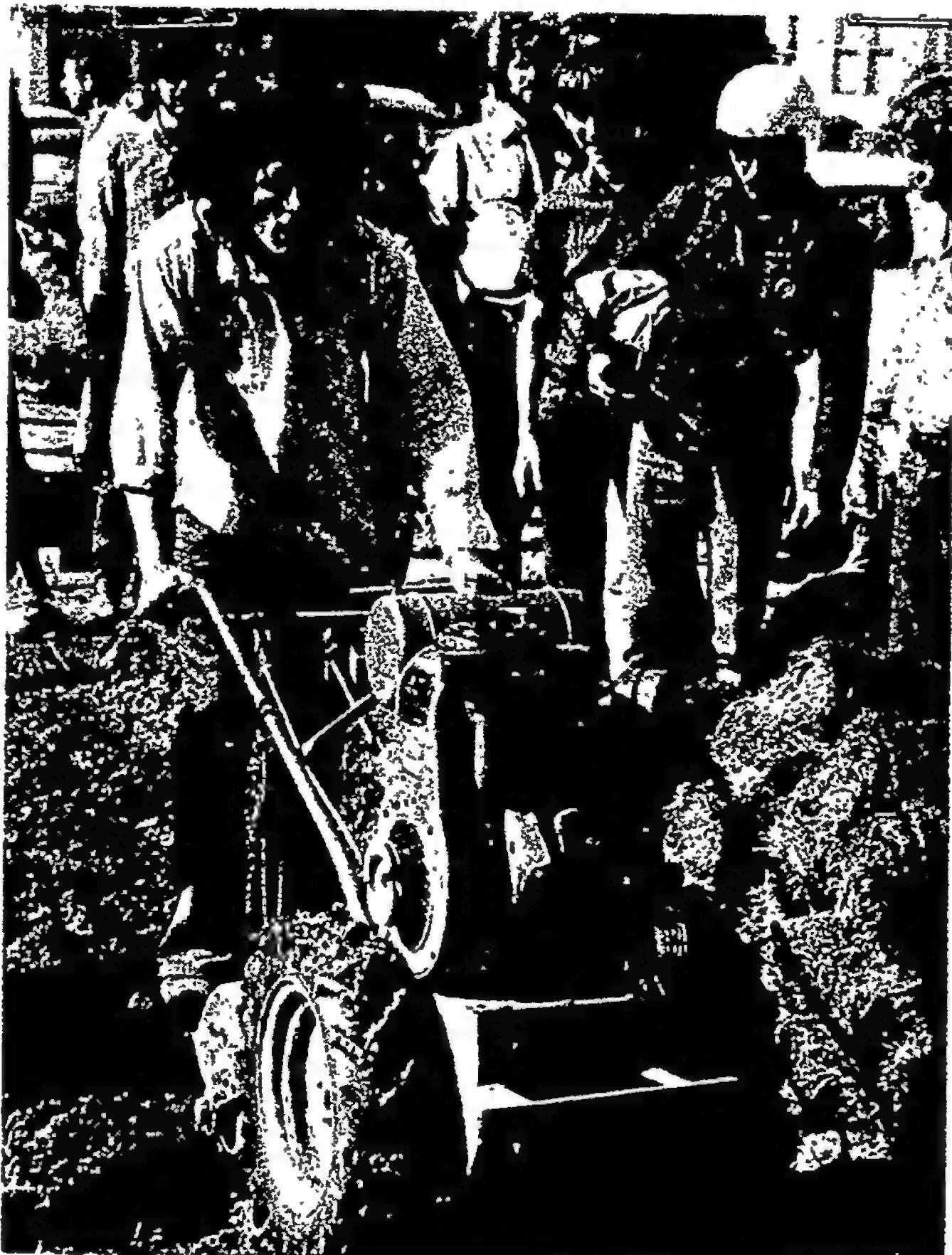




BATTLE OF BERKELEY—A cloud of tear gas hangs over Telegraph Avenue as police and sheriff's deputies disperse protesters on May 15. They also used shotguns. One man was killed, one blinded, about 200 others injured.



AFTERMATH—The troops are gone, but the fence remains, and People's Park is once more an empty lot, bare of grass and flowers.



BEFORE THE FENCE—Mike Delacour, who called the meeting at which the project was organized, helps plant sod in People's Park. Others brought saplings and seedlings.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reagan Told

Park Clash

Was Planned

By Tim Findley

A detailed 38-page report maintaining that "dangerous militants" planned a confrontation over People's Park in Berkeley was given to Governor Ronald Reagan yesterday.

The report, prepared by members of the governor's staff, outlines the history of the 270-by-450-foot parcel of land south of the University of California campus that became the focal point for some two weeks of rioting and disturbances in Berkeley two months ago.

The report also contains a section on "What's Ahead for Berkeley," and concludes that "any incident can serve as an excuse for intimidation through mass marches and demonstrations that have a potential for violence."

"It must be acknowledged," the report summarizes, "that there are militants active within this state and this Nation whose avowed aim is to destroy the institutions and governmental structure of our society. They make no secret of these goals."

The report was compiled from various sources, including eyewitness accounts, official records, newspaper reports and logs of law enforcement agencies, including the National Guard.

Reagan's office said he would have no comment on the report and declined to name any of the persons who

prepared it, saying only that it was the work of "many members of his staff."

OUTLINE

It follows a chronological outline of the events leading up to and including street battles that left scores injured and hundreds arrested from May 15 to May 25.

If did not "accuse any individual of any crime or assign or imply specific blame for specific incidents." But listed the names of seven "well known Berkeley activists involved in the park project" and their police records.

Those most active and their previous activities, according to the report, are:

• Arthur Lee Goldberg, 27, former student, who has an arrest record beginning in 1964 with the "Free Speech Movement," the "Filthy Speech Movement" and was later involved in various San Francisco and Oakland demonstrations.

• Michael Delacour, 31, non-student, arrested in Los Angeles, 1967, for participating in the disruption of a high school, arrested and sentenced to ten days in jail on various charges stemming from the Moses Hall seizure in Berkeley.

• Stewart Edward Thieriot, 29, non-student identified as an associate of "Yippie" leader Jerry Rubin, who was arrested for three 1966 disturbances in Sacramento and Berkeley, and arrested for participation in the Democratic National Convention disturbances in Chicago and the Moses Hall seizure in 1968.

• Paul Carl Gusman, 22, former student, indicted in the Moses Hall sit-in, case pending.

• William Crosby Miller, 27, non-student, arrested, fined and placed on probation for activities in the 1964 "Free Speech Movement," arrested in 1966 on various charges after participation in

Mr. Tolson
Mr. McClellan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
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anti-military disturbances and (Berkeley) Telegraph avenue disturbances

• Frank Joseph Bardacke, 27, non-student, member of the so-called Oakland Seven defendants acquitted of conspiracy in Oakland anti-draft demonstrations; arrested in May and June of this year on charges of assault and malicious mischief.

The report says that "the violent militants were a small minority," and that "many of the demonstrators involved in all these disturbances are non violent types . . . (who) would stop short of violence in registering their protest."

But the report adds that the university has become "no matter how many innocent and well-motivated citizens might be involved in supporting the 'People's Park' development, to others the basic motivation was defiance of the law and our society for political purposes.

ISSUE

"The participation of citizens who were motivated by a simple desire to improve the environment was eagerly sought and exploited by those who used 'People's Park' as an issue for confrontation."

The University of California first acquired the land, which the report describes as "within a block of Telegraph Avenue, a well-known gathering place long frequented by student and non-student militants, New Left orators, hippies, assorted groups of self-proclaimed revolutionary 'street people' and radical activists," in 1967 as part of a master plan for expansion.

Even after Berkeley "street people" had begun building their "park," the report said, University of California officials were willing to consult with a "respon-

HEYNS

But the report quotes Chancellor Roger Heyns as saying on May 12, "Anonymous developers can not form a responsible group with whom we could deal.

The following day Heyns frustrated in efforts to reach conciliation, and faced growing complaints of noise and illegal activity around the park, according to the report, announced that a fence would be built around the property.

"This section adjacent to the most serious crime control problem in Berkeley," says the report.

Included among a list of "violent acts and crime problems" in Berkeley in the last year were "eight major bombings or attempted bombings," and "nearly 1100 drug arrests, including almost 750 in the south campus area."

COMPLAINTS

In the two weeks before the university moved to fence the land, the report said, there were 48 formal complaints ranging from armed robberies to runaways at or around the park.

The report noted also that some plants taken from the park by authorities were later identified as marijuana.

The largest section of the report — ten pages — is given to a detailed chronology of the major street battle May 15 which erupted after police cleared the park of young squatters and workmen began erecting a fence around the land.

According to the report, the initial violence was followed by exchange of "rocks, sticks, bricks and

jagged pieces of pipe and quest (scheduled to begin steel — some 16 inches long this morning). Further details of his death and his activities during the riot must await these legal proceedings."

"There have been allegations that some non-demonstrators were caught in the street fighting and suffered injuries, and that some non-demonstrators were mis-

takenly detained during large scale arrests. There have also been allegations of mistreatment of some persons in the detention facilities at Santa Rita," the report notes in a brief epilogue.

The police, according to the report, were finally forced to use tear gas "in an attempt to stop the mob from advancing further and as a matter of self protection."

Shotguns were issued to Alameda county Sheriff's Department deputies at 1:39 p.m., according to the report, after "the administrative commander of the Alameda County Sheriff's Office decided that the riot was out of control and that there was a grave possibility that some law enforcement officers could be killed."

"as the deputies moved in they were showered with missiles from the rooftops. Some deputies responded with shotgun blasts in an effort to clear the rooftops of those who were hurling missiles down into the streets. Shotgun blasts were also fired at street level. Some of the wounded said they were not demonstrating."

Among those wounded was James Rector, 25, who died four days later. The report devotes more than a full page to Rector's death, but notes that the precise circumstances "have yet to be established by a coroner's in-

MESSAGE RELAY

5/12/76

Transmit in Plaintext Code Via Teletype the Attached Immediate Urgent Nitel

Date _____

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs:

To: Legats:

To: RUEADWW/ The President The Vice President White House Situation Room
 Attn: Attn:

RUEBWJA/ Attorney General Deputy Attorney General
 Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

RUEBWJA/ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
 Attn: Internal Security Section Attn: General Crimes Section

RUEABND/ Drug Enforcement Administration

RUEANAT/ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.

RUEBWJA/ Immigration and Naturalization Service

RUEOIAA/ National Security Agency
(DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))

RUEBWJA/ U. S. Marshal's Service

RUEBARE/ Naval Investigative Service

RUEBDUA/ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEAUSA/ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified)
(Use RUEVDFB if Unclassified)

RUEACSI/ Department of the Army

RUEHSE/ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEAIIA/ Director, CIA

RUEHC/ Secretary of State

RUEBJGA/ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

RUEBJGA/ Department of Transportation
Attn: Director of Security

RUEKJCS/ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

RUEATRS/ Department of Treasury
 Attn: U. S. Customs

RHEGCTN/ Energy Research and Development

Department of Treasury
 Attn. Bureau of Alcohol

Administration

RUEOGBA/ Federal Aviation Administration

Other than

Listed

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Spec. Inv. _____

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Director: **129**

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Subject (Text begins next page):

**PROPOSED PICKET DURING VISIT OF RONALD REAGAN TO TENNESSEE,
MAY 20-21, 1976, BY YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA).**

Foreign Liaison Unit

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1976 ROOM

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR (TMM-427226)

~~MEMPHIS~~

FROM: KNOXVILLE (TMM-4041)

~~PROPOSED PICKET DURING VISIT OF RONALD REAGAN TO TENNESSEE,~~

~~MAY 20-21, 1976, BY YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA), IS~~

Assoc. Dir.	
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Direct Sec'y	

Specified

A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON MAY 11, 1976, THAT AT RECENT YSA MEETINGS HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENN. (U.T.), KNOXVILLE, TENN., DISCUSSIONS HELD CONCERNING VISIT OF RONALD REAGAN TO TENN. DURING MAY 1976 TO CAMPAIGN IN REPUBLICAN STATE PRIMARY. PLANS MADE TO PEACEFULLY PICKET BY VOCAL HARASSMENT SUCH AS CHANTING "WILLIE MAE REED," SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY (SWP) PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, WHEN REAGAN SPEAKS AND CARRYING SIGNS. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT OTHER SCHOOLS IN TENN. BE CONTACTED WHERE YSA CHAPTERS EXIST AND PLANS MADE TO PICKET REAGAN IF HE VISITS THOSE CITIES. CITIES OF CHATTANOOGA, NASHVILLE, AND MEMPHIS WERE MENTIONED.

AN ARTICLE IN MAY 11, 1976, ISSUE OF KNOXVILLE JOURNAL, DAILY PUBLICATION, KNOXVILLE, TENN., INDICATES THAT REAGAN

~~MX 180-47941~~ PAGE TWO

TO HOLD RALLY AT MCGHEE-TYSON AIRPORT, KNOXVILLE, AND FUND RAISING AFFAIR HUNTSVILLE, TENN., MAY 20, 1976. ARTICLE INDICATED REAGAN TO MAKE EARLIER STOPS ON MAY 20, 1976, IN JACKSON AND NASHVILLE, TENN., AND IN THE TRI-CITIES AREA ON MAY 21, 1976.

PHIL ROBERTSON, SECRET SERVICE, AND ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE BILL FOX, POLICE DEPARTMENT, KNOXVILLE, TENN., ADVISED OF THE ABOVE ON MAY 12, 1976.

THE YSA IS A YOUTH GROUP OF THE SWP. IT WAS FORMED IN OCT. 1957 AND IS CURRENTLY HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK CITY. IT PROPAGANDIZES THE BELIEFS OF THE SWP AMONG THE YOUTH AND IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF RECRUITMENT INTO THE SWP. THE SWP IS A REVOLUTIONARY, TROTSKYIST-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS AS ITS PURPOSE THE OVERTHROW OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND THE INSTITUTION OF A DICTATORSHIP OF THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EVENTUAL ACHIEVEMENT OF A COMMUNIST SOCIETY.

~~ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCE IS [REDACTED] CONTACT WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH SOURCE TO ASCERTAIN IF YSA PLANS TO PIKE OTHER CITIES OUTSIDE KNOXVILLE. BUREAU WILL BE~~

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